slave has improved gradually; but this is due to the

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON. Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1854.
It is said the Exchange Bank have secured Mr. Allen, the late Navy Agent, from loss, by the transfer of responsible liabilities, which he in turn has turned over to the Government. Mr. Churchwell, of Tennessee, and Mr. Withers, of Alexandria, are the windight sureties.

Tennessee, and Mr. Withers, of Alexandria, are the principal sureties.

The resignation of Lieut.-Col. Rufus L. Backer, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, has been accepted by the Fresident. The resignation is to take effect from the 31st December.

Negotiations are in progress for Carusi's Saloon on the evenings of January 10th, 10th, and 15th, for concerts by the Grisi and Mario opera troupe.

The Star of this city says that Mr. Bright offered to resign the Presidency of the Senate to Mr. Atchingo, if he wished to resume it again, but that the latter declined.

TIRE AT PORTLAND-RAILROAD ACCIDENT

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1854.
At 11 o clock last night a fire broke out in Marketsquare, destroying the stores occupied by James E.
Robinson, dealer in seeds, and S. C. Gilson, apothe-Yesterday afternoon a train on the York and Cumberind broke through the bridge about half a mile from the depot in this city. The engineer and fireman were slightly injured.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED MISSIONARY. Private letters by the America announce the death of the Rev. Josiah Goddard, at Ninepo, Caina. He was at eminent Missionary, sent out by the American Bagtist Missionary Union.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

BALTIMORE Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1854.

By the arrival of the Southern Mail this evening, as late as due, we have received New Orleans papers of Tuesday and Wednesday.

The City of New-Orleans continues still unhealthy.

The deans there for the week ending the last incoming the last.

The City of New-Orleans continues still unhealthy. The deaths there for the week ending the 19th inst. were two hundred and twenty-nine. Cholera was prevailing to a considerable extent.

W. H. Wilder, formerly a member of the Louisima Legislature, convicted for false peasion claims, scaped from Marshell, after the delivery of the verdict against bim.

The mail pouch, which left New-York on the 18th last, for this city, and which has been missing for some days, arrived here to-day, after having traveled all the way to Montgomery, Alabama.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1854.

This afternoon the Hudson River Railroad sleigh, containing twenty passengers, broke through the ice while crossing the river, submerging the horses, sleigh and passengers. All, however, wore saved—Mrs. J. Reynolds and niece, of Hudson, and Mrs. E. W. Wilson, of New-York, just as they were sinking. The Common Council of this city have appropriated \$500 and ordered 200 tuns of coal for the poor.

DECISION ON THE LIQUOR LAW.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1834.

The Supreme Court of this State gave an opinion today on the Liquor Law, and the proceedings in the particular case tried were pronounced correct, but the clause that sutherized the seizure and detention of liquo: was declared unconstitutional.

The Providence and Worcester Kairoad Co. have declared a dividend of three dollars on each share,

declared a dividend of three dollars on each share, payable to the stockholders on the 10th of January next.

A most atrocious and singular crime was perpetrated Amost atrocious and singular crime was perpetrated bere yesteroay evening. Charles Scott, a colored min, about 30 years of age, and a barber by trade, called in the morning at the clothing-store of John H. Springer, in North Main-st, and selected a suit of clothes, saying he would call for them with the money at 6 o clock in the evening. He came just as Mr. Springer was closing the store, and said to him that he would now take the clothes. Mr. Springer them turned back, and was Webling up the store, when Scott springe upon him, knocked him down, and then teck out a razor and cut his streat, and also backed his besal and face with it. The neighbors came running in to see what was the matter, when Scott ushed out, and though closely pressed, made his escape. Mr. Springer's wounds though severe will not prove fatal. Scott has not been arrested up to this evening. The Mayor offers \$500 reward for his capture and conviction.

TEACHERS STATE CONVENTION.

LEWISTOWN, (Pa.) Thesday, Dec. 26, 1854.

A State Teachers Convention assembled in the Presbyterian Church of this place to-day. Professor J. F. Stodard was elected temporary President. A large number of new members were enrolled, soveral reports submitted and discussed, and addresses made on a variety of practical educational topics. The attendance was very large.

DINNER TO THE BOSTON PRESS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1854.

* very pleasant reunion of the editors and attaches the Press of this city took place this evening at George Young's Coffee-House. The dinner was given by the Committee of the City Council on Public Printing, and embraced the substantials and Inxuries of the season, and the affair, in every respect, was highly interesting and agreeable.

Ald. Odiorne presided, assisted by John H. Eastburn, City Printer, and Charles O. Rogers, of the Common Council.

W. W. Clapp, Eaq., of The Gazette, Dr. Bailey, of The Transcript, and others, made eloquent speeches, and offered pertinent sentiments.

The meeting, from the commencement to its close, was characterized by the best good feeling. About thirty members of the Press, in all, were present.

Stephen Woodworth, an exteemed engineer in the employ of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, met with a sad accident to-day. He was running a new engine and tender, when the coupling brote and he, falling between, the tender passed over him tilling him almost instantly.

XXXIII D CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, Dec. 26, 1854.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented a memorial, from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, asking Congress to the neasures for the relief of Dr. Kane. Also, a petition, from the same source, asking for improvement in the Delaware Bay.

Mr. BRODHEAD then gave notice that he would tall up, early next week, a bill for the Relief of the Delaware Bushington the Relief of the Delaware Submitted the following resolution:

Mr. SUMNER submitted the following resolution:

Maked, That the Committee on Commerce be directed to

It. SUMNER submitted the fellowing resolution:
In SUMNER submitted the fellowing resolution:
Instead That the Committee on Commerce be directed to
uniter if any legislation be needed in order to seeker the wapresented as petition, from J. Sidney
Buth, asking for the establishment of a Polytechnic
limitation in the City of Washington.
It. DOUGLAS introduced a bill providing that
the doubt and dollars be appropriated from the contintent flund, for expenditures in Nebraska, the annual
spropriation of the current year being rendered unstable by the decease of Gov. Burt. Passed.
Two reports were then received from the Treasury
Department, one relative to the site of the Marine
Haspital is Obio and the other submitting the Annual
Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.
The latter was ordered to be printed.
Quite a number of numportant and local bills were
then presented and referred.
A House bill providing for the erection of a lightbuse at Cape Race, was referred to the Committee
on Commerce, and another for the reorganization of
the Courts in the District of Columbia, was referred
to the Judiciary Committee.
The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House passed the Senate joint resolution re-applicating Rufus Cheate and Gideon Hawley regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. WHITFIELD introduced a bill to aid Kansas Mr. WHITFIELD introduced in the said Territory.

a the construction of a railroad in the said Territory.

This gave rise to much laughter.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Public

Jacks.

On motion of Mr. BRIDGES, it was resolved that
On motion of Mr. BRIDGES, it was resolved that
the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into
the expediency of preventing by law the importation
of foreign paupers into the United States, and report
the bill at the earliest possible date.
On motion of Mr. HUNT, the Secretary of the Navy
On motion of Mr. HUNT, the Secretary of stab-

on motion of Mr. HUNT, the Secretary of the Navy
man instructed to inquire into the expediency of estabishing a naval dépôt, at or near New-Orleans, for the
squipment and repair of national vessels.
Mr. LETCHER offered a resolution, which was
stopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary

to inquire into the expediency of reporting the bildeclaring null and void the law of Minnesota Territory, chartering the Minnesota and North-west Railroad. Congress having disapproving power over the legistics of Territories.

Territories.
RUSSELL, from the Committee on Printing.

Mr. RUSSELL, from the Committee on Printing reported in favor of printing ton thousand copies of the Coast Survey Office Report for the year.

Mr. CORWIN offered a resolution, instruction of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to inquire the expediency of providing for certain classes of present to the consideration of the bill granting lands equally to the States for railroad and educational purposes, was postponed for three weeks.

On motion of Mr. FULLER, the President of the United States was requested to communicate, in con-

On motion of Mr. FULLER, the President of the United States was requested to communicate, in consection with the report of commercial relations and compartive tariffs, copies of all returns of commis and commercial agents, in reponse to the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, in October, 1853.

Mr. GOODEICH introduced a bill seding a portion of the territory of Massachusetts to New-York. He explained that Massachusetts preposed to part with what is generally known as "Boston Corners," where prize fights take place, and that the property to be discussed of consists of 1.890 acres.

Mr. HAVEN presumed no gentleman would interpose an objection. The two States have acted in unison, but the Constitution requires the assent of Congress. The bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Liller, the Committee on Commerce were instructed to inquire into the expediency

merce were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the erection of a Custom-House at Perth Amboy. Amboy. COBB introduced a bill amendatory of the law

Mr. COBB introduced a bill amendatory of the law of last session, graduating and reducing the prices of public lands. Postponed for one week.

After an ineffectual effort made to adjourn until Friday, the House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL.

THE ENGLISH OPERA .- The grand operatic spectacle of The Enchantress was produced at the Broadway Theater on Monday night, and performed on that and last evening to crowded houses. The romantic character of the incidents give the best opportunity for show, and these advantages have been well improved. There are some very fine and effective scenes, which are highly creditable to the talent of the artist and the taste of the management. An ample corps de ballet, headed by Mile Zoe, Misses Price and Henry, Monsieur Weithoff, and Mr. Yates, perform in the bal masque scene some very spirised and pretty dances, which are generously applauded. It is unnecessary to say that the singing of Louise Pyne is all that it should be, and is loudly encored. Mr. Harrison makes a fair "Don Silvio," with the exception of a "plentiful lack" of animation. The other characters are tolerably done, and the whole piece passes off to the satisfaction of the audiences.

BENEFIT.-Mr. Eddy has his benefit to-night at

the Metropolitan Theater-playing "Macbeth," and "Richard Darval," (in Ernest Maltravers,) with Mrs. Jones as "Lady Macbeth," and " Alice Darval."

NEW PLAY,-At Wallack's, this evening, a new drams called The Sisters will be produced. It is from the French.

SKETCHES OF LECTURES

THE POLITICAL DESPOTISM OF SLAVERY.

BY CASSIUS M. CLAY.
The Fifth Lecture of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society's Second Annual Course was delivered last evening in the Tabernaele by the Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, on the above subject. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather the building was througed. Mr. Clay was loudly ap-

plauded on making his appearance.
In introducing Mr. Chay, OLIVER JOHNSON said he had carned for himself a right to be heard by his hav-

In introducing Mr. Clay, OLIVER JOHNSON said he had carned for himself a right to be heard by his having liberated his own slaves, and on the soil of a slave State asserted for himself the freedom of speech and of the press. [Loud and renewed applause]

Mr. Clay said it was one of the characteristics of the present time that all opinions, by whatever class entertained, must be subjected to scrutiny and free discussion. Those who feel that they have the truth on their side, more especially, court this discussion of their opinions and principles, and he presumed that it was in no different spirit that he had been invited to speak here to night. He would have preferred to have been invited to speak on a larger theme—Republicanies—for that he considered jeoparded by the same system which upheld Shavery. He next drew a melancholy picture of the condition of the three-and-a-bals millions of American Slaves, to amelierate which affords a field for the widest philanthrops; but the true question was still wider than that consideration. When, several years since, he was invited, by a portion of the New York Legislature, to speak in this State, he made the extravagant assertion that the great question of this day is not whether the black races on this continent stall be free or slaves, but whether the white race is to remain free. Is it not as? Mr. Clay drew this distinction between the slave and free States, viz.: The former are, in effect, an oligarchy, and they even go so far as to congratulate themselves on their freedom from the checutes to which the free States are liable. And this oligarchy in the Souths not merely confined to a despotism over the black race; among the whites themselves there are as many class distinctions as in England, and even under the government of the Cast: the land owners use their influence to control politics and the press. As an evidence of this he cited the cave of the election for members of the constitutional Convention is Kentacky, when not one member was returned to represent the sev bers of the Constitutional Convention is Kentucky, when not one member was returned to represent the seven or cight hundred thousand non-slaveholding population. Against this, he and others protested. But the opposing idea was stated by a member of that Convention, who talked of keeping over mechanics and non-slaveholding citizens the wholesome influence of the landlord over the tenant. What he means may be explained by telling you the state of things among that class. On each large slaveholder's estage are mechanics—shoemskers, tailors, hatters, &c.—who do the necessary work for the master of the plantation and his slaves. They are told, when an election is about to take place, to vote their own principles, independently; but if they happen to vote against the wishes of the slaveholder who gives them ciples, independently; but if they happen to vote against the wishes of the slaveholder who gives them

plantation and his slaves. They are told, when an election is about to take place, to vote their own principles, independently; but if they happen to vote against the wishes of the slaveholder who gives them employment, they must pull up stakes and be gone to some other place. That is what is meant by this wholesome influence, and more than 2,000,000 native Americans are kept under such dependence. Thus is the principle of a majority governing abrogated practically. Yet you sympathize with those who make our laws, build our party platforms, and make public opinion. You are egregiously humbugged: Are you not? or do you begin to understand it? This spirit does not stop there: it goes into the laws and on the statute books of the State of Kentucky. Only two instances of equal tyramy and usurpation of popular rights have occurred in the history of modern civilization. The one was the mistintion of the Star Chamber in England, and the other that of Lettres de Cachet in France. The attempt to sustain and carry out the edicts of the one brought the proudest of her monarche to the block. Yet the American Star Chamber has attempted to establish such a principle, and to purish him who gives a cup of water or a crust of bread to a fellow-bung. In the City of Louisville, when an attempt was made to assert the rights of the working classes of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the men who made this attempt were met with the revolver and bowie-knife. An attempt was made, also, to obtain the right to vote by ballot, not vira roce, so that the oppression of those who fancey they have a right to control votes might be avoided; but this also was denied. No! the "whole "some influence of the landlerd over the tenant" must be preserved, and thousands have been driven must be preserved, and thousands have been driven who findence is shackled in the same way, and only a few of the distinguished men who sit upon its tripod dwe to stand up against this despotism. Even the pulipt; where, if anywhere, self-denial should be found, is bound by

april of the South not to their laws. From the consideration of the local despotism exercised by Slavery, Mr. Clay passed to that which it exercises or threatens to exercise over the whole Union. It must be considered that the liberties of any portion of the resolutions. threatens to exercise over the whole Union. It must be considered that the liberties of any portion of the people are not ask, when the rights of three and a half-millions are trampled under foot. Weat leve we seen since that day? Were ago to exhall on the monstrons political the area of slavery and the monstrons political anomaly has been established, not that the free and slave States should progress together pare passa, multitaining a balance of power, but that Slavery should assume the supermorp in the States and the administration of the Government! And this has been done with the consent of these colled free States of the North! What, then, have see to do with Slavery! You have calmly and disposaismately said by while these scenes were enseting. You have also seen the liberty of speech, and of the press, the said and the was indicated by the we inherited from our British amoestors, and which we inherited from our British amoestors and which we inherited from our British amoestors and which he re to this day involute in the British supermorp.

In the Phylicise Slave bill. But we have still form liberty of passe and admiration of Compromise, you have gone so far in misguided and families to do with the matter. Nay in respect for the Union, love of passe and admiration of Compromise, you have gone so far in misguided and families to do with the matter. Nay in respect for the Union, love of passe and admiration of Compromise, you have gone so far in misguided and families to do with the matter was also stated by the continuous of the Car, than a servant of this despote the said that he constitution; and not only that, but bringing distractive you are sering when you seen in the series of the from liberty of passe and admiration of Compromise you have gone so far in misguided and force you are sering of the control of the South. Do not those things to any Government, no escapa from ultimate confusion in the State. For me, I would be a subject deed, the violation of which, by the solvening, would bring the promised or her monarch to the block, make or formes—have been trampled under to the form of the trampled under the follow, make or formes—have been trampled under the fund, love of peace and admirate, or Comprehence, you have gone as for in miguided and a law which Paniel Webster pronounced monarchitical—violating all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution; and not only that, but bringing distrapped upon that "Harber Law," without which there is no stability to any Generated, no suppose that the seek of the Coar, than a servant of this despote of the Coar, than a servant of this despote of the Coar, than a servant of this despote of the Coar, than a servant of this despote of the Coar, than a servant of this despote of the Coar, than a servant of this despote of the Coar, than a servant of this despote of the Coar, than a servant of this despote of the Coar, than a servant of this despote of the Coar, than a servant of this despote of the Coar, than a servant of this despote of the Coar, than a servant of the despote of the Coar, than a servant of this despote of the Coar, than a servant of this despote of the Coar, than a servant of this despote of the Coar, than a servant of this despote of the Coar, than a servant of the coardinate of If you want to also to fright spirit. Allow the South to go on in her aggressions, and she will become a separate Republic, connected with the States of Central America—and thus will your cherished Union be dissolved by your own acts. Oh! I hate Slavery not so much for the wrongs it has done myself, nor for the evils it has inflicted on the black race, as for the good it has left undone, the good it will keep undone to future generations. I love our Union and our Constitution—that is the glorious land-mark which I would make my guide; by that I would have the North save herself and the South too. May you take these things seriously into your consideration; and may you perform your duty under that motto which is the shield of the true in all lands: "May "God defend the right!" (Loud and continued applause.)

MERCANTILE LIBRART LECTURES.

Prof. STEFREN ALEXANDER, of the College of New-Jersey, lectured last evening, at the Rooms of the Mcreantile Library, before a select, though not very numerous audience. His subject was the primordial arrangement of existing systems: and during his re-marks he introduced some experiments illustrative of his theories. He entered into an interesting description of the primary developments of the Sidereal regions, and endeavored to make the philosophy of their arrangement comprehensible to the audier In this, we think, he was extremely successful, as he was listened to throughout his discourse with every indication of interest.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

MEETING OF UNEMPLOYED WORKINGMEN

IN THE PARK.

Two or three thousand citizens assembled in the Park yesterday afternoon, in response to a call signed by the Hon. D. B. Willis as President, to devise means for the immediate relief of the suffering, and to pass resolutions against the threatened outbreak. This meeting was also, to some extent, an adjourn ment of the meeting held in the same place on Friday afternoon. A Committee then appointed reported a series of resolutions, detailing a long plan of relief, and appointing extensive committees to carry it into

The resolutions were adopted with great unanimity.

Mr. CHARLES SMITH was first introduced. He was rather surprised that the rich men of the City did not show themselves on the present occasion. Per haps they did not sympathine with them as deeply as he did, yet their presence would have given great encouragement to the cause. [Hear, hear.] They had not come there to advocate rioring, or anything of the kind: they came to say that they must have bread for their wives and families. He had no doubt but that there were many rich men who would come forward and relieve their necessities. He would like for those gentlemen who were so active about political meetings, to come up and show themselves. They had had had some benefit from the people, and they ought to return it by their influence and presence at this time of the people's need. But they were very modest in circumstances like these.

Mr. Jas. Hadler thought that the question they were met to consider was, What shape they might hest relieve the necessities of the working classes. He would not look back; the present and the fature were theirs. He would not task about what might have been, but he would not task about what might have been, but he would not task about what might have been, but he would not follow-citizens in this time of need—to help them with food, fuel and clothing. When there was distress at see the life boat was haps they did not sympathize with them as deeply as

launched, and stout hearts and strong hands were ready to rescue those who were in danger. Hundreds and thousands were now starving and they called upon the benevolent to launch the life-best and distribute the blessings which the wealthy alone are capable of best wing apon us. He had one word to

the row City Hall cow, when labor was so cheap, but they would not do it. They were always the less te respond to the expects of the people. [Applaase.]

Mr. West would not do it. They were always the less te respond to the expects of the people. [Applaase.]

Mr. West would negure to depend a morrow, and a little more no. While they thankfully accepted whatever aid people were willing to bestow apon them, they wanted to get rid, as soon as possible, of the humilating nocessity of begging for reide. They did not want to be begars; it was not mally. They had been deprived. They wanted work—they wanted lastice. Why was it that they had no work wanted lastice. Why was it that they had no work wanted lastice. Why was it that they had no work wanted lastice. They did not apply to the comment of work? They wanted work—they wanted work—they wanted lastice. They had no land, because they were imadices. They had no land, because it was monopolized for speculative purposes. The National document of work it is not considered the land it owned, and not it of workingmen. Let the City appropriate to put to the National Government, the researcy was corrected workingmen. Let the City appropriate to put to workingmen not as a favor, but as a right. As to the National Government, its researcy was overflowing. Millions on millions of acres of unoccupied land? It should be the first business of the second of the land it owned, and not it could be appropriated to put to workingmen not as a favor, but as a right. As to the National Government, its researcy was overflowing. Millions on millions of acres of unoccupied land? It should be the first business of the property tasel that they had it and two millions of cellars, at least, should be appropriated to put to working the the first work of the wo

Mr. Brooks would confine himself to the object of relives so that men of wealth would come forward and profier the means of relief. They might most in the Park until they died—they could accomplish nothing. He would say nothing of politics, lest he might be accused in the newspapers of seeking his own ag-grandizement. He knew the man to whom a paper had thus alluded. He had worked with him and he had no idea that he came there for his own aggran-

dizement.
Councilman Willo was the last speaker. Of course they all felt that any surgestion would be acceptable in their present deployable condition. It had been said that three-quarters of all those now suffering, said that three-quarters of all those now suffering, and brought it upon themselves by intemperance. He desided that. But they were not here to talk about errors. They came to find relief. It was an undentable fact that the country was rich while the City was poor. Lock at the nollilons in the Treasury. Why did thy not have a post-olice! Let the money be distributed amony the masses, where it came from. [Applause.] He had no doubt but that there were more of means who would be ready to contribute it they could be sure that what they gave would be properly applied. Movements were started in the Fourteenth and Eighth Wards. Let them appear to the benevolence, and not to the passions of mean. Let them petition to Congress open the Treasury and et its milliams be scattered through the country. Let them not despair; keep up good heart; spring would soon be hore.

Mr. Return announced that the Committee would.

soon be here.

Mr. Erlyra announced that the Committee would hold a meeting at Hope Chapel on Thursday evening to mature their plans and put them in operation.

The President then adjourned the meeting.

A small pertion of the audience remained to listen to speakers not helonging to the Association gradually diminishing until hightfall. MEETING OF THE TEN GOVERNORS-MOVE-

MENT TO APPROPRIATE \$20,000 TO THE SUFFERING POOR. The regular weekly meeting of the Governors of the Alms Honee was held yestesday afternoon, at their rooms in the Rounds. Present, Gove. Draper,

the President, Smith, Duke, Townsend, Dugro, The requisitions show the following number of per-sers remaining in the several Institutions under their charge for the week ending Dec. 23: Bellette Health. West, Henry, Pinckney, and Conover.

arge for the week ending Dec. 23:
Bedievne Hospital.
Lunstic Asylum
Aims House.
Peninethary
Peninethary Hospital, from Peninethary
Peninethary Hospital, from Work House
Peninethary Hospital, from Aims House
Work House.
Small-Pex Hospital
Bandall's lishad Hospital
City Prison. ..5 367 Total..... Number remaining Dec. 16.... Admitted..... ..5.832 Total..... Discharged.
Sent to Penitentiary.
Sent to State Prison......

were adopted:
Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this Board
Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the City of Newdraw these requisition on the Controller of the City of NewYork to impe his warrant, payable to the order of our Front-

Sent and Secretary for the sum of \$40.00 me account of the new Work-Breas building. Also, to term he warrant for the sum of \$125.00, on account of Almo-House Department, for the year 1954. Gov. Townsample, of the Committee on Ont-Door Poor, recentled the following.

Poer, presented the following pressule and resolu-tions, with a view of furnishing temporary aid to

meeting.

The following communication will speak for itself.

Niw York, Sameray, Dec. 28, 1894.

SMEON DRAPER, Eag. Free't of the Beard of Ten Governors.

My Dran Sun Inthese times, when so many of the sin trusted with the care or disbursement of pathle faults think as exhibition of shrewdness and then the real and pinners as much as possible; it is gratifying to read such a speak as that sace the town of the loand of Giverness about a forming and conclusions therein contained would not so readily appear to the public generally, as to these who, from beaut a forming the working sensoring as to the who, from being concepted with, or is some way having under thouseness acquainted with the working of the charibble leatureloss as commined with, or is some way having under thouseness acquainted with the working of the charibble leatureloss as commined with the working of the charibble leatureloss acquainted with the working of the charibble leatureloss as capacitated with the working of the charibble leatureloss as capacitated with the working of the charibble leatureloss as capacitated with the working of the charibble leatureloss as capacitated with the work of the landing of foreigness on our shorts for the purple of the country of the charibble leatureloss. But from my connection with one of our Disparance where certificates are given by the physician in alternative to steh spicialists as may by them be considered proper objects to be admitted in our hospitals, Ac., I have discounced that the same game played by physician under the present system the people of New York are buddened with, do not in any way housestly belong to us. I refer to a learn number of pre way with the work of complete some way of emperiors and from Now-Jersey, Connectical, Ac., New York is saddled with a paner or an invalid for weeks, worths and concettures years, who should be taken care of where the belongs. My object in a didrawing the particles of an City, Hoppis that you and benefits of all the Institutions and enter your care.

I rem

RELIEF AT THE CORN EXCHANGE.

The members of the Corn Exchange held a meeting yesterday morning, and appointed a committee to

RELIEF FOR FEMALES OUT OF EMPLOY—

MENT.

An informal meeting was held last evening at the Broadway Hense, for the purpose of devising means to sid that portion of respectable, industrions females in our City that are out of employment, and destitute of means to precure the necessaries of life. Mr. Elias Fountain stated that there is at the present time shout 27,000 females out of employment, and whosly unable to support themselves in consequence of the general depression of business. He stated that he had opened a subscription book, and had already obtained signatures of some of the best men in the City for ever 60,000. It is proposed to raise from \$20,000 to \$20,000, for which purpose it is necessary that a number of well known ge oftened shall take the matter to have a no solicit subscriptions. In order to curry out the proposed plan. Eather forms 20,000 to \$20,000, for which purpose it is necessary that a number of well known ge oftened shall take the matter to have a no solicit subscriptions, in order to curry out the proposed plan. Eather form \$20,000 to \$20,000 and the proposed to raise from \$20,000 to \$20,000 and the proposed plan. Eather forms 20,000 to the proposed plan. Eather

TWENTIETH WARD.

A meeting of the citizens of the Twentieth Ward will be held at Millman's Long Room, corner of Twenty-sixth st. and Seventh-av., on Thursday even-ing, the 18th of December, at 71 o'clock, for the purpose of devising means by which the poor and neces-aitons of the ward may be relieved during this inelement season. Citizens friendly to this object are

RELIEF FOR THE POOR IN BROOKLYN. A meeting of citizens, which was presided over by Mayer Hall, took place yesterday forenoon, in the Mayor Hall, took place yesterday forecoon, in the office of the Nassan Fire Insurance Company, in Court at. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting reported that they had examined several places, with the view of establishing a Soup House, and recommended the large hall in the rear of the City Hotel, as best adapted to the purpose. A Committee of Two was appointed, with authority to procure the necessary apparatus, (kettles, &c., and employ a competent person to take charge of the same.

A Committee was also appointed to devise a plan of operations, when they adjourned till next Friday evening.

The Mayor of Jersey City will call a meeting of citizens this week, as requested by the Common Council, to devise measures for the relief of the poor. The ladies of Jersey City have been requested to assemble this afternoon at the rooms of the Young Mens' Christian Association, at 2 o'clock, to devise measures for furnishing clothing for the poor. It is expected that they will meet on each Wednesday, for the same purpose, at the same place—the Association

AID FOR THE POOR IN JERSY CITY.

having tendered the use of those rooms. Efforts are making to get a Soup-House in operation for the relief of the hungry. A benefit for that purpose will be gotten up immediately.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR AT HOBOKEN. On Saturday evening a meeting was held at the

Town Hall, Hoboken, for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition of the poor, and to make some effort for their relief. A committee of five was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: dessrs. D. N. Demarest, Charles T. Perry, Mr. Wood, Capt. James T. Hatfield, and Benjamis Cole, Esq., to solicit funds; and a Visiting Committee was appointed to see to those who were really in want.

Mr. John B. Stevens, in behalf of his two brothers,

Robert L., W. Stevens and himself, requested the committee to call upon them for one hundred dollars per month each for three months, making nine hundred dollars. A large number of the necessitom were present. A considerable amount was collected from the assembly for those who were in most imms-diate want. The meeting then adjourned until next Saturday evening.

DOMINICA AND THE UNITED STATES.

AMALGAMATION DIPLOMACY.

THE CAZNEAU TREATY. TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION &

meant to be under the charge of one of our most experience, whitein to furnish good means of the mean of the control of the co confiscated.

ART. II. The citizens of each of the two contracting

ART. II. The citizens of each of the two contracting parties, respectively, resident or established in the territories of the other, shall be exempt from all military service, but they shall be subject to the contributions, pecuniary or otherwise, imposed on all resident furciseners. These contributions, however, cannot be in any case greater than those which are exacted from the citizens of the country.

ART. III. The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall be permitted to enter, to pass through, teside in, and to make their home in any part of the territories of the other, and to establish warehouses, and occupy thera there, provided they submit the insolves to the laws, general or special, that fix the duties and obligations of residents and travelers. While they contorm to the laws and regulations in torce, they may freely manage their own business, remaining, however, subject to the jurisdiction of the country in which they are, as well with respect to the consignment and sale of their goods, for more or less, as with respect to the loading, discharge and dispatch of their vessels, and the choice of such agents or brokers as they may deem suitable, and in all cases they shall be treated as ano the citizens of the country is which they reside. They shall have free access to the tribunals of justice, to establish their claims, and to maintain their rights of parson and property, within the same limits that the laws and the customs of the country concede to its citizens, to the accomplishment whereof they may employ in defense of their interests

Mr. and Mrs. Carneau having no authority to egree to a proposition so obnazious as this would be to the South, refused to concur in it. The Donainicans insisted. Mr. Carneau then, on behalf of President Pierce, wrote a letter formally witudrawing the Treaty on the 23d of November. But they held on to it. President Santana, however, is willing to take the Treaty without the addition. Consequently, our Government is now endeavoring to persuade him to make a comp of citic, overthrow the Legislature, revolutionize the country, became Dictator, and accept the Treaty in its original form. Here is where the business stands now.

Among the names on Mr. Fountain's list who have made liberal denatics, we noticed the following:
Wm. B. Aster. Stephen Whitney. Roberts & Williams. Oliphent & Sons, N. & H. Griswold, Wetmore & Cryce. Grimsell & Minturn. Lows & Botters, Surpers & Bennett. Geo. W. Brown, Peck & Toid, F. Coutens, H. Anderson, the proprietors whether is private houses, or in chapels set apart for working provided that they observe the refer to the contracting parties residing in the territory of the other shall have a right to the most complete liberty of conscience. They shall be subject to no vexations of any kind because of their religious belief; have a right to the most complete liberty of conscience. They shall be subject to no vexations of any kind because of their religious working in the contracting in the territory of the other shall have a right to the most complete liberty.

disturbed in the exercise of their religious worship, whether is private houses, or in chapels set apart for worship; provided that they observe the respect and decorum due to the laws, usages, and chatoms of the place. If they die to the territory of the other there may be buried there, and in particular cemeteries which the citizens of each of the two Republics may establish and preserve freely for that purpose; and which shall be protected against all injury, as, also, the funeral procession when it goes to or returns from them.

Ann. V. The contracting parties agree that any product, insulactors or merchandles of any product, insulactors or merchandles of any product, insulactors or merchandles of any integral country whatever, that may be legally imported into the Dominican Republic in its own versels, may be imported as well in vessels of the United States; and on their tunnage or cargo may be imposed and exacted no other or greater duties than these which are imposed a vessels of the country, whether the vessel in which the importation be made bear the flag of the Dominican Republic, or the flag of the United States. And reciprocally, whatever kind of product, manufacture, or merchandize of any foreign country may at any time be imported into the United States in its own vessels, may be as well imported in the vessels of the Country, whether the importation be made in a vessel bearing that of the United States. Everything that can be legally exported from one country, in its own vessels, to any foreign country, may be suported or resported in the same manner in vessels of the other, and the same duties shall be collected, and the same exemptions and obstements shall be concoded, whether the exportation or reexportation be made in vessels of the other, and the same duties shall be collected, and the same exemptions and obstements shall be concoded, whether the exportation or reexportation be made in vessels of the other. Nor shall greater or different imposts of any kind be axacted in the porte of one cou

the coasting trade and navigation of the contracting parties, which is exclusively reserved to each by its respective citizens.

ART. VI. Vesseis which are considered by the Dominican laws as Dominican, and carry with them the documents processary to the proof thereof, shall be considered as Dominican by the United States, be considered as Dominican by the United States, and the considered as Dominican Republic will apply the same principle to the vessels of the United States.

ART. VII. No different or higher import duties shall be impored in the Dominican Republic on any natural product or manufacture of the Dominican Republic on any natural product or manufacture of the Dominican Republic, than those which are exacted for the same a starral product or manufacture of the Dominican Republic, than those which are exacted for the same a starral product or manufacture of the the Dominican Republic on the exportation of any article of commerce to the United States on the exportation of any article of commerce to the United States on the exportation of the same articles to any foreign country. Neither the importation nor expertation of only natural product or manufacture of the Dominican Republic shall be prohibited unless the prohibition be extended to all other nations. If either of the contracting parties should in future concede to any other nation any particular privilege of navigation of with a like compensation if the privilege have been conceded to the other contracting party freely, if the privilege have been conceded without compensation, or with a like compensation if the privilege and the expense the contracting parties about in future concede to any other nation any particular privilege of navigation or with a like compensation if the privilege have been conceded to the other contracting party freely, if the privilege have been conceded to the other contracting party and the privilege and the export has all the prohibited and any other nation and party freely.

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aboutd have been conditional.

Axt. VIII. The right which was formerly admitted over the goods that sailors might save from their chig-